

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forehead
dewy.

Sty-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam arise—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drum beat as hearts beat and affers shrilly pipe:
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

More than 20,000 draft registrants have been routed from the emergency fleet corporation yards and offices in a drive against slackers, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced.

The hundreds of thousands of women workers in Great Britain are organizing with a view to protecting their common interests against any industrial disturbances that may follow the war.

Approximately 30,000 brewery employees, 6,000 of them in Milwaukee, will be affected by the order of the federal food administration prohibiting the manufacture of beer and malt liquors after December 1.

The American Flint Glass Workers' union has secured wage increases. Rates are advanced 21 per cent for blowers and 30 per cent for gatherers making the present wage \$6.70 a day for the latter and \$8.10 for the former.

The New York board of estimates adopted the recommendation of its finance and budget committee to increase the compensation of first-grade firemen and policemen from \$1,500 to \$1,650 a year, the increase to begin as of September 1 last. The board of aldermen must concur in the resolution.

A strike went into effect on all the lines of the International railway at Buffalo and in nearby cities and towns. The tie-up was complete, the company making no effort to move cars.

According to an investigation of the Federation of German Textile Workers, the average weekly wage of female workers in the Adorf district was 15.92 marks (\$3.79) in July, 1917.

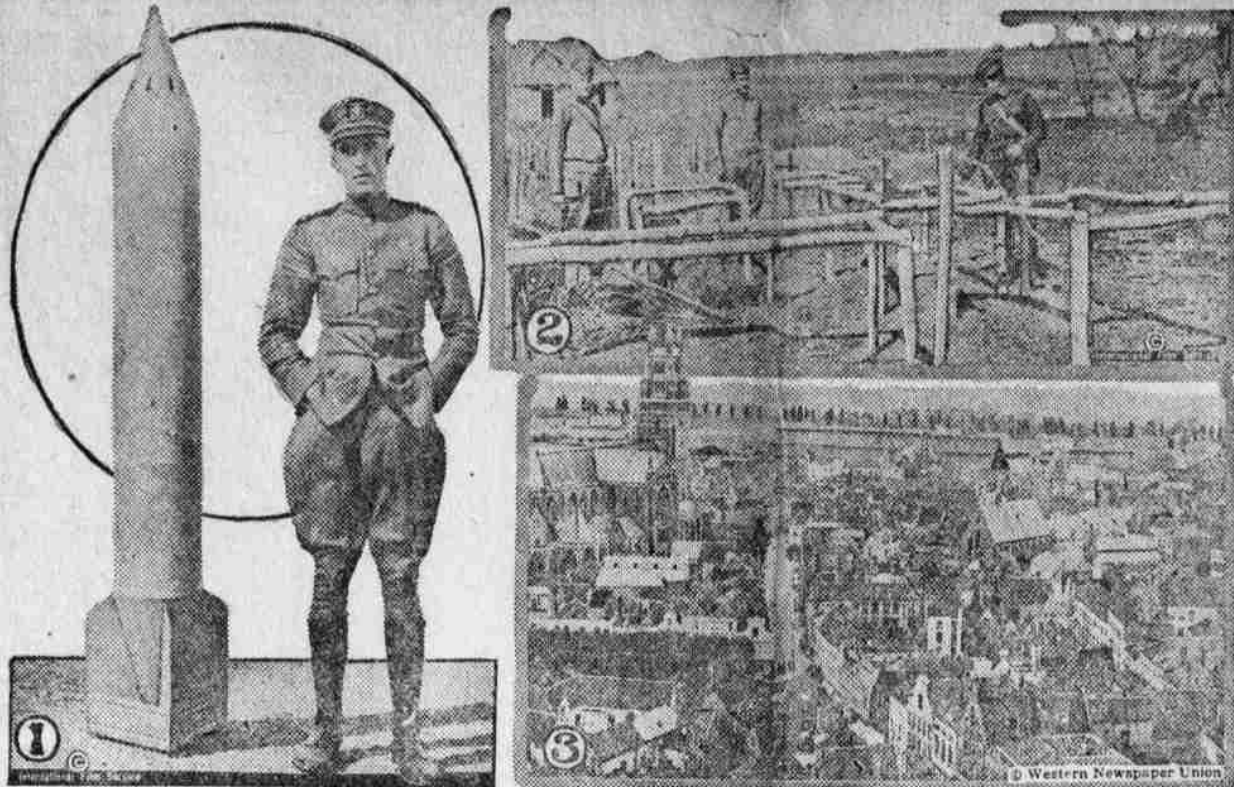
Miss Elizabeth Christman, for six years general secretary-treasurer of the International Glove Workers' union, has been appointed chief of women investigators of the national war labor board.

As a war memorial to labor the British trade union congress and labor party will build a \$1,500,000 headquarters in London, with a library, restaurant, conference hall, accommodation for delegates and offices for various unions.

Since the commencement of the war the time whistle has been abolished in most of the lumber mills and camps in the Pacific Northwest. The men now go to work in the morning and cease work in the evening with the raising and lowering of the American flag.

Altogether there are 1,974 local branches in Canada, 1,702 comprising members affiliated with international organizations, 244, with 32,343 members, being connected with non-international bodies and 28, with 7,391 members, being independent units.

The agricultural wages board, established for England and Wales under the corn production act of 1917, have given notice that they propose to fix minimum time rates of wages for male workers of 18 years of age and over in Norfolk and in Northamptonshire on the basis of a minimum rate of 80s (\$7.50).



1—Aerial torpedo, weighing 250 pounds, used on the U-type dirigible of the American navy. 2—Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient. 3—General view of Bruges, recaptured from the Huns and established as the capital of Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

VIEWS OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact—Huns Continue Retreat From Belgium—Yanks in Fierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhumane actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is now free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. Germany's Note to President Wilson. Considering the assurances given by the German government, I cannot decline to suggest to the allied governments the consideration of an armistice, which, however, must leave the United States and its allies in a position to enforce the arrangements made and to make impossible a renewal of hostilities by Germany. It appears to me that the Kaiser and his crew still are in unimpaired control of the empire, and if we must deal with them, now or later, we must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender.—President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not yet ceased. Even while protesting against the charges, the note says orders have been issued to discontinue the inhumane practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances. If the orders to observe the rules of civilized warfare have been issued then there is an end of the contention of the defenders of the German people as distinguished from the German autocratic government, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an inconsiderable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overthrow the Hohenzollerns and all their gang, but if so, it will be not because of the monstrous crime they have committed, but because they have failed of their criminal purpose. There is not in all Germany one sign of repentance. There is only furious disappointment because the leaders have not been able to "make good."

It cannot be said truthfully that President Wilson's reply to Berlin aroused any wild enthusiasm. Most of us felt as did Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who said: "I would have told Germany to go to hell." Less blunt critics of the president felt that the only reply called for was a demand for

glans, the French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenciennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack, breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheldt which, further north, had held up the progress of the allies to some extent. By cutting the banks of the Scheldt canal and other waterways the Germans flooded the country. The capture of Mons and Maubeuge would be serious to the Germans, for those cities, which are united by a railroad, have been the principal German concentration and supply points on the Ardennes front. East of Le Cateau, where the Americans are fighting beside the British, the allied progress was rather slow.

The fall of Ghent in the near future seeming a certainty, the Germans were evacuating it; and the Belgian government decided to establish itself in the recovered city of Bruges.

The French in the Laon region moved forward somewhat, but the advance there was slowed up considerably during the week. In the Champagne the Huns were keeping up the most determined kind of resistance, and the Americans in the valley of the Meuse were bearing the brunt of the severe fighting. It was the hardest kind of work, and at times the Yanks had to fall back, but always they returned to the combat and carried their objectives. Powerfully organized machine gun positions were encountered everywhere in that region of ravines and hills and forests, and to take these without too much loss it was necessary to maneuver: past them and attack from the flanks and rear. Farther west, to the north of Grand Pre, the Americans were engaged in equally severe fighting, but there, too, they were slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Huns. In this they were materially aided by the big bombing squadrons of the air forces which not only continually harassed the enemy in the fighting lines but made repeated raids on his bases and supply trains.

One-fourth of Germany's available military strength has been placed in the Champagne and Meuse sectors to hold back the Americans and French there, and the task these allied armies are doing, while not showy, is of tremendous importance and difficulty. The Huns are trying desperately to save the Metz-Luxemburg railway system, on which depend all their communications in that region. It is a satisfaction to know that the Americans are giving a mighty good account of themselves there and that, while their own losses are not small, those of the enemy are vastly larger.

In the near East matters progressed favorably, the allies driving the Austrians northward and reaching the Danube on the Roumanian border, thus completing the isolation of Turkey from the central powers. A further advance to Orsova will open the way for an invasion of Austria. In Montenegro the process of clearing out the foe went forward rapidly. At Krashevatz, in the center of Serbia, German forces were strongly resisting the advent of the Serbs toward Belgrade.

Turkey, which is more than ready to make peace, has a new scheme. Plans are being discussed to make Constantinople a free port and dismantle the fortifications of the Dardanelles on condition that the allies guarantee the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. It is also proposed to grant autonomy to Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish part of Palestine.

The Germans seem to delight in violating the sense of decency of civilized people. The latest example of this propensity is the naming of Baron von der Lancken as head of a commission of neutral residents of Brussels which is to investigate charges of unnecessary devastation during the retreat from Belgium. This baron played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell, ignoring the representations of Brand Whitlock and refusing to save the nurse from death.

unconditional surrender and that Mr. Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which, he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the Kaiser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever move to alienate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarrassing diplomatic maze.

In reassurance, it may be said that no armistice and no peace will be arranged that are not entirely to the satisfaction of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States, and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupied territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the entente allies are determined that any discussions concerning an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predominant.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czech-Slovaks and the national aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. Then followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of federal states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence, with reports that they were about to apply to the entente governments for terms for a separate armistice and peace. The empire of Charles was fast breaking up, and there was the greatest depression in Vienna, where famine threatens and the authorities are powerless. Consequently, according to dispatches, the Austrian government is becoming reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation.

Amidst, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though losing much material and thousands of men, is carrying off most of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 160 divisions on the west front, 30 of them being in reserve, and with these, with the men returned from hospitals and with those coming of military age she probably can hold out for many months on her shortened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the positions north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the fight without making a desperate finish, and toward the end of the week it was said Ludendorff had drafted a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

All week long the Germans continued their withdrawal from Belgium, sometimes moving rapidly, and at others putting up a stouter resistance in order to rescue some stores or guns. In being driven from the Belgian coast some 15,000 Huns were forced across the Holland border and were promptly interned by the Dutch. Haig's British forces, ably seconded by the Bel-

Somebody's Dollars Will Do It—I Wonder if They'll Be Yours

By Bruce Barton

I WILL tell you what will happen some night this winter in France. Some night when its cold and dark. There will be a rustling through the front line trench, where our boys stand guard. And a heavy laden Secretary will make his way along.

In his hands will be great steaming pots: in his pocket chocolate and cigarettes.

From one man to another he will go, passing a cup full of hot coffee to hands that tremble with the cold; bringing the comfort of a bit of sweet and a smoke.

Men will hail him cheerily, slapping him on the back; and when he has gone things will be a little easier in that trench because he has passed that way.

How much will it cost to make that trip, do you suppose? Counting the pittance that the Secretary is paid, and the cost of the chocolate and the cigarettes and all?

Five dollars? Twenty-five dollars? I do not know.

But whether it is five dollars or twenty-five, I'd like to think that it is my five or twenty-five—wouldn't you? That some night when it's cold and lonesome, my money and yours might send a Secretary out along that front-line trench. Let's make up our minds that we are going to pay for a score of those trips. A score of the nights this winter shall be our nights.

—nights when the boys greet joyously the chocolate and cigarettes that our money provided; and are happier because our representative has passed.

United War Work Campaign

For the Boys in the Service

SERVICE THAT WINS THE SOLDIER HEART

Fred Lockley, Y. M. C. A., Tells of the Gratitude of the Boys at the Front.

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others. "A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army lassies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods.

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company? We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale.'

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company!'

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Why You Should Give Twice What You Did Before

The government has fixed the sum needed for the care of the men in the service at \$170,500,000. Unless Americans give twice as much as ever before our soldiers, sailors and marines in 1919 may not enjoy their

3,000 recreation buildings
1,000 miles of movie films
100 stage stars
2,000 athletic directors
2,500 libraries supplying
3,000,000 books
85 hostess' houses
15,000 "Big Brother" secretaries
Millions of dollars of home comforts

Give to maintain the morale that is winning the war now

MERCY MUNITIONS NEEDED IN TRENCHES

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, Fighting Author, Makes Stirring Appeal for Y. W. C. A.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, who wrote "Carry On," says of the war work which the Y. W. C. A. is doing: "You at home cannot fight with your lives, but you can fight with your mercy. The Y. W. C. A. is offering you just this chance. It garrisons the women's support trenches, which lie behind the men's. It asks you to supply them with munitions of mercy that they may be passed on to us. We need such supplies badly. Give generously that we may the sooner defeat the Hun."

What Lieut. Dawson says of the Y. W. C. A. he might have said of all the national organizations which are coming together for the biggest financial campaign that organizations have ever headed. All the \$170,500,000 to be raised by the seven great national organizations the week of November 11 will be used to garrison and supply the support trenches behind the lines. They are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army.

American girls in various uniforms mingle strangely with picturesque Brittany costumes in France. The American Y. W. C. A. has a hostess house in Brittany where the Signal Corps women live and a hut where the nurses spend their free time. Both these centers are fitted with many of the comforts and conveniences of home.

"At a tea given at the nurses' hut one Saturday afternoon," writes Miss Mabel Warner, of Salina, Kansas, Y. W. C. A. worker there, "there was an odd gathering—one admiral, a bishop, a Presbyterian minister, a Roman Catholic priest, a doctor, an ensign, one civilian and myself."

First Victory Boy's Work.

"Say, I'm wise to you, all right," a Western Union messenger boy whispered to one of the directors of the United War Work Campaign in the New York headquarters. The director's desk had only just been moved in and the work of the big drive had hardly begun.

"I'm onto your stunt," the boy went on as he swung a grimy fist over the desk; "you're going to give us fellows that ain't old enough to go to war a chance to earn an' give to back up a fighter an' help win the war. Listen; I'm in on this."

The crumpled \$5 bill he dropped on the desk made him the first of "a million boys behind a million fighters" who are to be lined up as Victory Boys during the week of the drive.

There will be a division of Victory Girls, too, and every boy and every girl enrolled will have to earn every dollar he or she gives to the war work fund.